

anal  $\frac{1}{15}$ , of caudal  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the total length. Height of head  $\frac{1}{3}$ , of body  $\frac{1}{6}$ , of dorsal  $\frac{1}{6}$ , of ventral  $\frac{1}{9}$ , of anal  $\frac{1}{9}$  of the total length.

*Eyes.* Diameter  $\frac{1}{6}$  of length of head; nearly 1 diameter apart, 2 diameters from end of snout.

Body elongated and slightly compressed, the upper profile ascends considerably from the snout to the commencement of the dorsal fin. No raised adipose keel along the back.

Mouth inferior, overhung by the snout. One pair of cirri on snout, as long as the orbit; two pairs on maxillæ, and two on the lower jaw. A free, bifurcated suborbital spine under the anterior third of the orbit. Anterior nostril tubular, divided by a valve from the posterior.

*Fins.* Pectoral arises under the operculum; it is as long as the head, and terminates at a distance equal to that from the snout to the posterior margin of the orbit from the commencement of the ventral, which does not quite reach the anal. Dorsal arises rather anterior to the termination of the pectoral, and ends just before the commencement of the anal. Dorsal fin highest anteriorly, with an elevation about its centre. Caudal nearly square, but with a slight emargination from its third to its sixth ray. Internal pectoral ray bony, with an enlarged extremity.

Scales minute, covering the body.

*Colours.* Greyish, becoming dirty white below the centre of the body. A dark line passes from the eye to the centre of the tail; along its first half are six black spots, whilst the whole extent of the back is irregularly lined. Fins yellowish. Dorsal with four dark bands along it. Caudal with three bands, and a black margin. A black mark at the base of the tail, with a smaller one above and another below it.

This pretty little Loach was kept upwards of a month in a vase of water. When at rest it usually remained on the sand or rock-work supported by its two pectoral and its anal fins, its abdomen not touching the ground. When frightened it burrowed under the sand with great rapidity. It consumed animal or vegetable food indifferently, and grew considerably whilst in confinement.

8. Descriptions of some New Australian Freshwater Fishes,  
By GERARD KREFFT, F.L.S., C.M.Z.S., Curator and  
Secretary of the Australian Museum, Sydney, N. S. W.

Fam. PERCIDÆ.

MIONORUS, n. g.

Seven branchiostegals; all the teeth villiform, without canines; teeth on the vomer and on the palatine bones; tongue smooth. Two dorsals; the first with six, the anal with two spines. The leaves of the head without denticulation. Operculum without spines; scales moderate.

## MIONORUS LUNATUS.

B. 7. D.  $6\frac{1}{9}$ . A.  $\frac{2}{8}$ .

The height of the body is equal to one-third of the total length without caudal; cleft of mouth obliquely running upwards, as in the genus *Iuro*; the length of the head is contained twice and one-half in the total length; the diameter of the eye is less than the length of the snout, and equal to the space between the eyes. The pectorals are rather narrow at the base, with eleven rays, situated just above the ventrals, which are furnished with one spine and five rays. The anal has two spines and nine rays. There are only six spines in the first dorsal, the first of which is the smallest, the last being about as long again as the first; the third spine is the longest, and is but slightly larger than the diameter of the eye. A short space, about the length of the last spine, divides the first from the second dorsal, which has one spine and nine rays. The scales are of moderate size, thirty on the lateral line.

Coloration uniform brownish; all the scales dotted with small black spots forming crescent-shaped and triangular marks on the sides. Caudalis truncated.

*Hab.* Cox's River, County Philip, New South Wales.

## DULES VIVERRINUS.

D.  $\frac{11}{11}$ . A.  $\frac{3}{9}$ . P. 15. V.  $\frac{1}{5}$ . L. lat. 58 to 60.

The height of the body is one-third of the total length (without caudal fin); the diameter of the eye is equal to the length of the snout, as long as the space between the eyes, and nearly one-fourth of the length of the head. There are two spines on the operculum, the lower one with two points. Caudalis truncated; the fourth and fifth dorsal spine longest.

Coloration uniform silvery on the sides; the lateral line divides the brownish and silvery hues; all the scales dotted with fine black spots, those of the sides having a free space in the centre. Fins black-dotted, and the first ray of the ventral fin tapering into a long filament, which is equal to the length of the head.

*Hab.* Murray River and its tributaries.

## Fam. GALAXIE.

## GALAXIAS WATERHOUSII.

D. 11. A. 15. P. 13. V. 7.

Body stout, its depth in front of the dorsal fin being nearly one-eighth of the total length without caudal. The length of the head is one-sixth of the total without caudal, and equal to the height of the body. Eye of moderate size, one-fourth of the length of the head, and equal to the extent of the snout. The length of the pectoral fin is one-third of the space between its root and that of the ventral; the ventrals are of the same length, and almost in the middle between the vent and the root of the pectorals. The anal, if

laid backwards, does not reach the base of the caudal. The distance between the dorsal and caudal fin is much greater than the least depth of the tail.

Coloration uniform brownish ; back and sides finely black-dotted. Operculum with a golden tint.

Total length 7 inches.

*Hab.* Creeks in South Australia.

### 9. On the Geographical Range of *Sennopithecus entellus*.

By Capt. T. HUTTON, C.M.Z.S.

The particular species of Monkey to which the name of Hoo-noomaun now more especially and properly applies is known to naturalists as the *Sennopithecus entellus* ; and notwithstanding the frequent and dogmatic assertions of travellers as to its occurrence throughout all India, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya, the species is entirely and absolutely restricted within narrow limits to the hot tropical plains of the south-western Gangetic provinces, where, from the degree of protection which its imputed "odour of sanctity" is so well calculated to cast around it, as well as from the numbers in which it frequently occurs, it becomes a perfect nuisance in those parts of the country where the superstitious veneration for it most strongly prevails. In many places, where the natives from religious motives are in the habit of feeding and protecting them, the roofs of the village huts are at certain hours of the day literally crowded with them, and the depredations committed in grain-shops, gardens, and among the neighbouring crops are most destructive and *unsaintlike*.

Mr. Blyth speaks of the frequent occurrence of troops of these Monkeys around Kishnagur in Lower Bengal, and observes that he never met with them eastward of the Hooghlee ; this is a slight error, as Kishnagur is itself to the eastward of that river. If he meant to say that they were not in their *natural habitat* to the eastward of the Hooghlee he would be correct, as the animal was purposely introduced into Kishnagur by devotees. The fact is that Mr. Blyth confounds the Hooghlee with the Jellinghee river, the former originating only in the junction of the Bhagiruttee and Jellinghee a little below Kishnagur, and thence proceeding to Calcutta and the sea. Kishnagur itself is situated on the left bank of the Jellinghee, which bounds the eastern side of the island of Cossimbazaar or Moorshedabad ; and the Bhagiruttee bounds the western side,—both these Gangetic offshoots forming a junction to the south of the island a little below Kishnagur, and about sixty miles or so above Calcutta. The Entellus having been purposely introduced into that locality some years ago proves that the animal is not a native of that side of the river, but is wholly confined by nature to the right banks of the Ganges and Hooghlee. Mr. Blyth likewise remarks with reference to the Entellus ;—" I know of one locality where the whole